

It appears that the first settlement on Clover Lick Creek, was made some  
some time prior 1774, the region was first occupied by the Lewises,  
Jacob Warwick first rented the lands at Clover Lick Creek from the Lewises'  
then later decided to leave Pocahontas County ( Which was then Bath County )  
and settle in Kentucky, having already secured possessions in Kentucky; he  
started on the trip, when some of his party in advance were all slain by the  
Indians near Sewell Mountain; Jacob Warwick then with his family returned  
back home at Dummore; Mrs Warwick thereupon became so unwilling to emigrate  
from her Pocahontas home, that her husband decided to exchange his  
Kentucky possessions with Alexander Dunlap, for a portion of the Clover Lick  
lands. The Dunlap Patent called for 400 Acres of land; the actual survey made  
600 Acres, there was a suit between Lewises and Dunlap about this possession;  
when matters as to these lands were settled and became satisfactorily arranged,  
Jacob Warwick moved to Clover Lick Creek, and erected a row of Cabins  
and lived in them intermitently, his home being at Dummore ( Then refered to  
and known as Warwick ) and had a home stead and land holdings on Jackson River.

While living at Clover Lick, upon an occasion, moved his family back to  
Dummore, or Jackson' River, for a short time, and left his Cabins at Clover Lick  
in charge of two colored men, a man one by the name off " Sam " and Greenbri-  
Pen, and upon this occasion, he went to Randolph County, by way of the old  
indian trail, leading up Clover Lick Creek, by the Big Spring Branch, and on  
through the Mingo Flats section.

It was night when he returned, and as he was nearing home on Clover Lick  
Creek, his horse scared at something in the road, which he <sup>at</sup> ~~once~~ recognized  
as fresh <sup>husk</sup> of roasting ears, the presence of Indians was at once suspected  
and upon approaching the house cautiously it was found that the row of cabins  
were all burned, and the premises ransacked.



In their glee , the Indians had caught the chickens picked all their feathers off and let them go.

Sam the colored man made his escape to the woods , but "Greenbrier Ben" then about 10 or 12 years old hid in a hemp patch so near the cabin that when it burned he could hardly keep still , his buckskin breeches were made so hot; From his hiding place in the Hemp patch , he saw the Indians pick the chickens leaving their tails, and ~~Top~~ knots , and laugh at their grotesque appearance.

He saw them run the wagon in to the fire after the Cabin near the spring had become a smouldering heap of coals. This was the first wagon ever to cross the Alleghianies in to what is now Pocahontas County. It was brought from Mountain Grove <sup>Va</sup> , up Little Pack Creek , about three miles above where the Huntersville road first crosses the stream going East; then across Knapps Spur along by Harpers Mill , then straight across to Thorney Creek through the Lightner place past Bethel Church to the Saunders place on Thorney Creek ; thence up the ridge to the top , and then down to the Knapp place on the Greenbrier River then to Clover Lick.

( It must be understood that this wagon was taken across the Allegheny <sup>was</sup> Mountain and to Clover Lick Creek, before there was any roads that would permit a road wagon to pass over, it passed through unimproved lands, and perhaps was taken up the Greenbrier River bed from the Knapp place above mentioned )

After the Cabins were all burned , other Cabins were rebuilt , and a large Fort was erected in defense against the Indians , on Clover <sup>Lick</sup> Creek, and was referred to as the "Clover Lick Fort" and some times called " Warwicks Fort "

After living at the Clover Lick creek for some time they , sold ~~the~~ 525 Acres at Dumore to Sampson Mathews bearing date of Dec 14 th 1802

See Deed Book No 4 at Page 498 of Bath County County Va. Mrs and Mr Warwick thought best to move with their Children to Jackson s River estate, they then moved from Clover <sup>Lick</sup> Creek to Bath and remained there till their Son Andrew was married , then they came back to Clover Lick Creek , where they found their



cabins were deemed unfit for occupancy, and arrangements were made to build a spacious mansion; Patrick Bruffey was employed to hew the timbers and to dress the Lumber. This spacious Mansion was so arranged that it was used for Church service for many years on Clover Creek.

This Historic Mansion was finally removed to give place for the residence of Dr <sup>Ligon</sup> which was burned in 1884.

In the early pioneer days, the main route for Emigrants from Maryland Pennsylvania and other points North and North East passed by Clover ~~Lick~~ Creek to Kentucky and Ohio, as many as forty and fifty would be entertained over night at the home of Jacob Warwick on Clover Lick Creek; This made Clover Lick one of the most public and widely known places in the whole country.

The name of Clover Lick Creek first appears in the Records early as 1774 and is mentioned in the following affidavits, of the Revolutionary War Veterans in order to secure a pension for their services in the Revolutionary War.

Robert Sitlington made affidavit Sept 3rd 1832:-

That he was drafted in 1777 to serve two Months at Warwick and Clover Lick Forts against the Indians; under Captain Samuel Vance and Lieut John Cartmill. x x v

James Wooddell:-( of Pocahontas County ) Sept 3rd 1832:-

Made affidavit that he was drafted from Augusta County 1774. being stationed at Clover Lick 6 weeks under George Moffit.

William Kennerly Of Augusta County made affidavit July 22nd 1833.

Volunteered 1774 to serve against the Indians. went out under Capt- George Mathews; William Roberts being first Lieut; and George Gibson being second. Marched to Warwicks Fort where they joined Captain George Moffots Company building the Fort.

first  
The land Grant issued to Jacob Warwick under the regime of Nath County for 515 Acres bearing date of 1797 gives the Local Description as being on Clover Lick Creek.



There is a tradition , that there was found many different Deer Licks and Elk Licks , up on this branch by the early pioneers of Pocahontas County and one of the Licks found , on the branch North West of the Town of Clover Lick with clover growing growing very profusely around it , which appeared to be the Lick used mostly by by the Deer and Elk.; and it was spoken of as the " Clover Lick " Then the name emerged into the name of Clover Lick Creek ; and the name has always been attache to every thing connected with the section of Clover Creek and Vicinity.

No person ever knew how the Clover got to this section of the country so early , when all American cultivated forms come direct from Europe, including the Red, Crimson, White, alsike Swedish Clovers.

Clover was used for food by some tribes of the Indians in the early Spring ; the leaves of which was eaten as a salad.

The Clover blossom is an excellant Honey Plant and no place can produce better honey than in the Clover Lick Vicinity.

" To be in Clover " is a synonym of abundance .

The Four- leaved Clover is thought to be a portent of good fortune.

The Red Clover is the State Flower of the State of Vermont.



West Virginia Writers' Project

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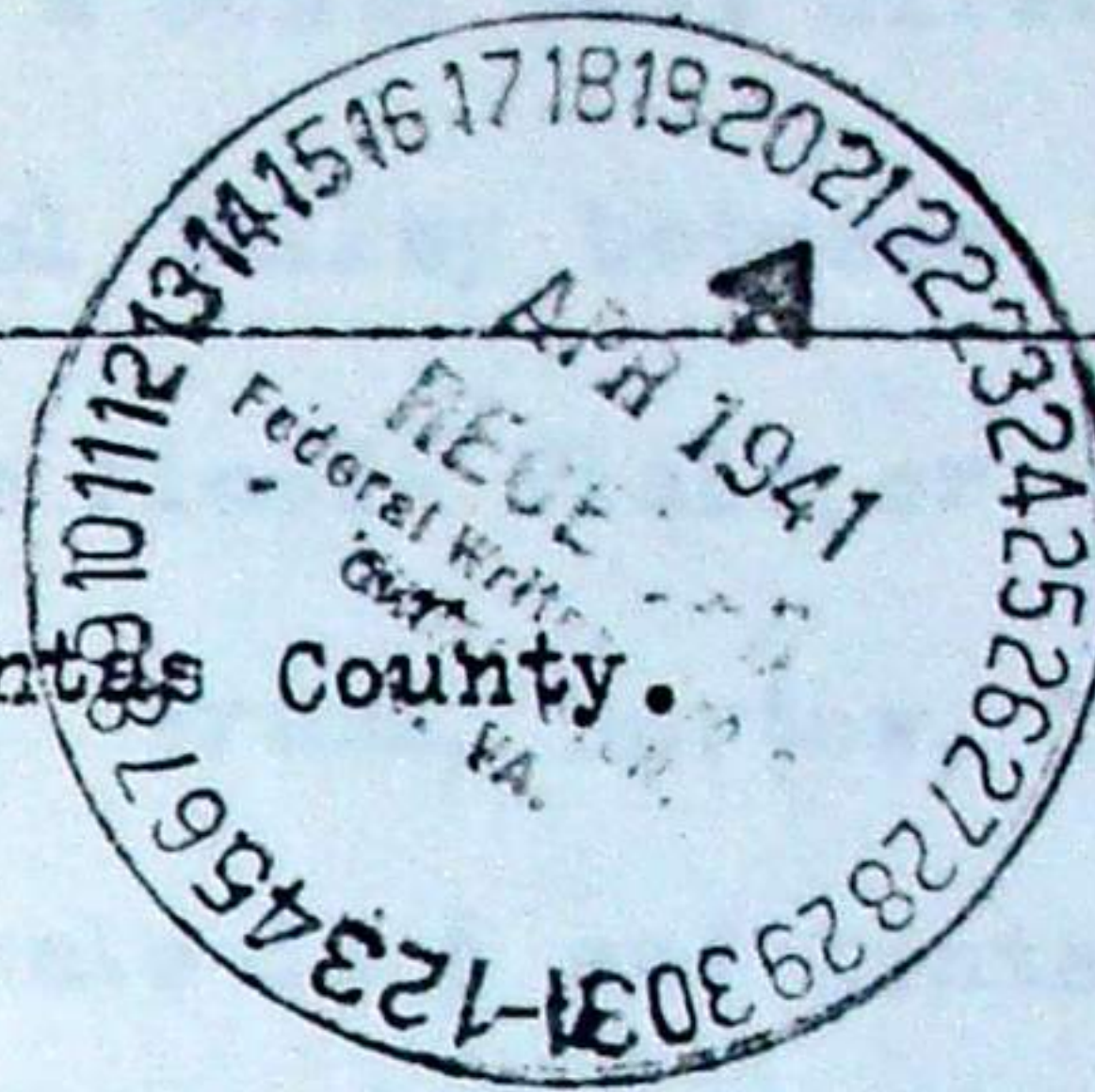
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From sketches of Pocahontas History

From parts of the Geological Survey made for Pocahontas County.





NATURAL SETTING . CHAPTER THREE ( Pocahontas County)

ROSCOE W. BROWN

*April 19th 1941.*

*Roscoe W. Brown  
Arboreal, W. Va.*

( Part 1 )

( Sec D )

EAST FORK OF

GREENBRIER RIVER, The East Fork of Greenbrier River , heads in the Blister Swamp in the extreme North Eastern end of the County and flows in a South West direction to Thornwood . Here it swings to the West making a wide Level Valley between Thornwood and Durbin where it joins the West Fork . Upon the Flood- Plain, or Valley of the East Fork of the Greenbrier River the towns of Durbin, Frank, Bartow, Travelers-  
Repose , Hoover town , Pill Town, Thornwood, ( once called Dunlevie ) and Winterburn. and the Camp Thornwood No 2586 of the C.C.C. is situated at the mouth of Five mile hollow, about a mile above the old Winterburn Town.

From Thornwood to its source, Little River of the East Branch of the Greenbrier River, <sup>Poca</sup> Poca Run, Abe Run., Bennett Run, flow into the East Fork from the Allegheny Mountain on the East, while Reservoir Hollow Run , Gum Cabin Hollow Run, Five Mile Hollow Run, Bearwallow Run, Campbell Run, and Mullenax Runs join it from the Burner Mountain Mountain Side on the West, Johns Run , heading on the Southern end of Burner Mountain flows to join the river at Frank. The East fork of the Greenbrier River has a length of 18.8 miles, with a total fall of 1175 feet, with a rate of fall per mile of 62.2 feet and has a drainage area basin of 69.94 square miles .

The Little River , of the East branch of the Greenbrier River is the largest branch of the It has a length of 7.8 miles with 1500 feet fall, with a fall per mile of 192.3 feet per mile . The important Branches of the Little River are Buffalo Fork, which is 5.1 miles long, with a total fall of 660 feet , with a rate of fall per mile of 129.4 feet. the Branches of Buffalo Fork are Big Run and Tool Box hollow. Old House Run 1.8 miles long , and Slab Camp Run ,



WEST FORK OF THE GREENBRIER RIVER.

The West Fork of the Greenbrier River heads at the Pocahontas Randolph County line, East of Shavers Mountain and runs parallel on the East side of this Mountain in a well-entrenched meander to Durbin where it joins the East Fork to form the Greenbrier River proper. On Shavers Mountain on the West it receives a number of small streams which bear no names, except Cherry Run, Fill Run, Old Road Run, that flow in from the West side. On the East it receives the Mountain Lick Creek, and Little River, of the West Fork of the Greenbrier River, with its tributaries from the West Side of the Burner Mountain, Span Oak Run, Club House Run, Elk Lick Run, and Hinkle Run, Gertrude Run, Elk Lick Run, Fox Run, Mikes Run, Snorting Lick Run, from the West side of the Middle Mountain.

The West Fork of the Greenbrier River has a total length of 16.9 miles with a total fall 925 feet, with a rate of fall per mile 54.7 feet. and has a drainage basin of 62.62 square miles.

SHIVERS FORK OF CHEAT RIVER

Shavers Fork of Cheat River heads on the South end of Back Allegheny Mountain and Cheat Mountain at an elevation of 4600 feet and flows Northward through the Basin between these mountains into Randolph County. It continues across the latter County and into Tucker County where it is joined by the Dry Fork at Parsons to form Cheat River proper. Through out its entire course it follows rough topography, ( and geologically speaking ) mostly that of the Pottsville and Mauch Chunk Series, and hence is a region of small development with very few towns along its watershed.

Its tributaries in Pocahontas County, are Black Run, Rocky Run, First Fork, and Second Fork, s. The Shavers Fork of Cheat has the highest elevation of any river in the State; at Spruce in Pocahontas County, it has an elevation of 3852 feet, and the town of Cass on the Greenbrier River has an elevation of 2452 feet, which is 1401 lower than the Shavers Fork at these points.

The Shavers Fork of Cheat, in Pocahontas County has an entire length of 10 miles, with a total fall of 900 feet, with a rate of fall per mile of 90 feet, and has a drainage area basin of, above Second Fork, of 16,96 square miles.



The First Fork in Pocahontas County has an entire length of 5 miles with a fall of 850 feet, with a rate of fall per mile of <sup>170</sup>190 feet per mile, and a drainage area basin of 9.97 square miles.

The Second Fork in Pocahontas County has an entire length of 4.1 miles, with a total fall of 1025 feet, and has a rate of fall per mile of 250 feet, and has a drainage area basin of 6.93 square miles.

Rockey Run, has an entire length of 2.25 miles, and a total fall of 505 feet, with a rate of fall per mile of 224.4 feet, and has a drainage area basin of 2.76 square miles.

Black Run, has an entire length of 2.55 miles, and a total fall of 410 feet, with a rate of fall per mile of 160.8 feet; and has a drainage area basin of 2.06 square miles.

Shavers Mountain and Shavers Fork of Cheat River, and Shavers Run are all named in honor of Peter Shaver, a soldier of the American Revolution, and who was killed by the Indians at his home on the Tygarts Valley River along about the year of 1782. Cheat River is any body's guess as to how it came by its name; There is false wheat, chest, still to be found along its course; On Shavers Mountain the moss covered stock rocks still fool you, by letting you down suddenly into pits covered by moss. It is still a surprise to the traveller to climb a couple thousand feet from the Greenbrier River, to find another on the top of the mountain, flowing in the opposite direction. There is a tradition that the Cheat River received its name from the Indians, of the Cherokee tribe, who called the river Woh-na-ye which means in the Indian language to Cheat, hence the name "Cheat River".



TYGART RIVER. The Tygart River, which forms the principal drainage basin of Barbour-County, a large portion of Upshur and Randolph Counties, has its source about one/mile west of Spruce in Pocahontas County with an elevation of approximately 4,000 feet. After flowing westwardly for two miles it enters Randolph County, where it flows in a general northward direction across Randolph, Barbour, and Taylor Counties to join the West Fork at Fairmont, Marion County to form the Monongahela; its length in Pocahontas County <sup>is</sup> 2.2 miles with a drainage area of less than three square miles and has a total fall of 1,075 feet, with a rate of fall per mile of 488.6 feet.

The Tygart River was so named from David Tygart, who came to the Tygart-River Valley in the 1750,s; left the valley when the family of Files and others were murdered by the Indians.

David Tygart and a Mr Files settled near each other, on an Eastern Branch of Monongahela, since known as Tygarts Valley River. Files settled at the mouth of a Creek where Beverly, the former county seat of Randolph County, now stands, and Tygart a few miles higher up the river. ~~They~~ had not been there a great while ✓ when they concluded that it was not safe, and determined to go back to nearer the border settlements; but before they found it convenient to do so, the family of Files was attacked by the Indians, and every member killed, except one son, who was absent from the house, but within hearing and sight of the terrible massacre. He fled to the house of Tygart, and the timely warning given by him enabled the David Tygart family to escape and leave the country. This event occurred some time in the 1750,s;



## ELK RIVER;-

Elk River, is of minor importance to Pocahontas County, but goes to the County which is the birth place of Rivers for its source; it is one of the most important streams of West Virginia; It has its source in the Old Field Fork of Elk  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles North of Marlinton with an elevation of 3500 feet . It flows Northward for 13.6 miles in Pocahontas County, and across the southern extension of Randolph County ,; Near the Randolph- Webster County Line it veers sharply to a course South West, to four miles west of Webster Springs, where it <sup>turns</sup> turns North West, and so continues until it crosses the Webster- Braxton County line near Centralia . From here it flows to the West to Sutton , where it again turns to to the South- West and empties in to the Great Kanawaha River at Charleston

Including its tributaries, of Dry Fork , Old Field Fork, and Big Spring Fork, it has a drainage area in Pocahontas County of 75.64 square miles.

Its principal branches in Pocahontas County is Dry Fork 5.1 miles long, Big Spring Fork, 9 miles long, and Old Field Fork, 8.8 miles long.

Their branches are; Black Hole Run, Douglas Fork, Big Run, Mill Creek, Run, Cup Run, Slaty Fork, Mill Run, and Crooked Fork .

✓ The name of Elk River first originate first with the Indians who called it ~~it~~ "Tiskelwah", which meant " River of Fat Elk " The Deleware called it To-que-min-cepe or "Walnut River."

The Old Field Fork of Elk; received its name from the Fact that that the Indians had cleared about two acres of land on the Branch and was the encampment grounds of the the Indians; One of the most frequent Indian Trails seemed to have been from Clover Lick Creek , up the Creek to Thomas Spring; thence over the mountain, crossing the notch near Clark Riders Farm; thence down by James Gibson, s to Elk. Thence a mile farther down was the encampment grounds where about two acres of land had cleared, and this was the OLD FIELD , that gave this branch of Elk its name; And is where Joseph Hannah the first Settler, first planted a crop of Corn..



WILLIAMS RIVER :-

Williams River heads  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Marlinton on the west side of Day and Swago Mountains with an elevation 3,890 feet. It flows northward, cutting a deep precipitous gorge along the east side of Black Mountain, to the mouth of Laurel Creek where it turns north-westward, then continues its gorge like valley into Webster County with an elevation of 2753 feet at the County line, and empties into Gauley River three miles south east of Cowen with an elevation of 2155 feet, making a total fall of 1735 feet from its source to its mouth. Its length is 15.6 miles in Pocahontas County and 17.6 miles in Webster County, or a total of 33.2 miles.

Its drainage area is 130.63 square miles, most of which was covered by a dense and mostly forest growth until the last few years. Throughout its entire length it is a comparatively swift and shallow stream, with only occasional small stretches of bottom land. Other than the temporary population of Lumbermen, there are very few families living on its waters. Its principal tributaries in Pocahontas County, are Laurel Creek, Little Laurel Creek, Sugar Creek, Tea Creek, Kins Creek, and Bannock Shoals Run.

Tea Creek, is 5.5 miles long with a total fall of 1300 feet, with a rate of fall per mile of 236.3 feet, and has a drainage area basin of 11.50 square miles;

It received its name from the fact that the water of Tea Creek, is the color of weak Tea. The idea ~~was~~ for years was that this color was from leaves and roots of the trees - particularly spruce and hemlock. The Geologist now tells us the sulphur in the coal deposits is chemical which gives color to the water.

The Middle Fork of the Williams River; The Middle Fork has its source in several small branches on the west side of The Black Mountain one of which has an elevation of 4290 feet. The main branch flows in a northwest direction into Webster County to join Williams River at the Three Forks of the Williams River with an elevation of 2350 feet, making a total fall of 1940 feet or at the rate of 192.1 feet per mile. It has a drainage area 27.27 square miles, all of which is covered with a dense forest growth, but now mostly cut over, with only a few



families living on its watershed. Its tributaries are Little Beechy Run, Beechy Run, Laurley Branch, Hell For Certain Branch, Coal Run, and McClintoc Run. Its total length is 10.1 miles long.

Many different traditions are advanced as to who was the rightful name - sake of the Williams River; It bears date of Prior 1795 There is a tradition that it was named after William Eweing, known as Swago Bill, he owned lands on Williams River,; It has been said that when he moved to Ohio in the year of 1810 he sold his Williams River holdings for a rifle gun, and a certain amount of "cut Money" This William Eweing was a soldier of the Revolution.

( Some folks are of the opinion that The Williams River was named for William Lewis Lovely, who at one time of a very early date, had large Land Grants, on the waters of Williams River )

#### GAULEY RIVER

CRANBERRY RIVER:- Cranberry River heads 7 miles west of Marlinton at the union of Cranberry and Black Mountains of the Ewe Range. It has a rapid fall from its source to the Cranberry Glades, where it flows slow and slugishly across the Glades for some two miles. It continues north westward into Webster County crossing the county line at an elevation of 2,985 feet, and flows in the same general course for 10 miles, where it <sup>a</sup> swings abruptly to the south west, and crosses into Nicholas County to join Gauley River at Cranberry Station. It has a total length of 32.35 miles with a fall of 2,035 feet at the rate of 62.9 feet per mile. It has a drainage area 74.08 square miles, The greater part of its water shed is covered with forest, the greater part of which has been cut over in recent years.

Except at Cranberry Glades the stream is swift and shallow. Its principal tributaries in Pocahontas County, are Tumbling Rock Run, North Fork, and Charles Creek.